

of the 11th of March. By it the possessor is made to lose one half of his legitimate gains.

And as the government has more than eight millions of curullas in circulation, the people are made the losers of four millions. These are the motives for a revolt, which it did not terminate fatally to be attributed to the vigilance of the government and the fidelity of the troops. But the fire has alone been partially smothered to break out upon another occasion with still greater fury."

Such is a faithful picture of a country which the bad faith of the governing power the cupidity of the men in office and the fatal ambition of a few individuals, are conducting toward the impenetrable abyss!—Such is the true exhibit of the state of things at the moment when France, and the United States and England are requiring indemnities and reparations! And to the incapacity of the rulers, the insolence of a cabinet characterized by ignorance and imbecility are the demands of three great nations to be referred for adjustment! Assuredly we should deplore the fate of an unfortunate people, whose courage and sacrifices serve only to advance the military or political fortunes of a few ambitious and designing men!

CREDIT CAPITAL AND REAL CAPITAL.—The following article we copy from the New-Orleans True American, of the 18th ult. n. o.

"MONEY MARKET.—The gross amount of failures in this city, from a careful estimate, is reckoned at ninety-seven millions. This was up to the 4th inst. It is now considerably over one hundred millions. In the end the deficit will be over fifty millions, even if the property in existence be sold at the most favorable rates. Here then, we have a credit capital, whose value depends entirely upon time, and the energy of our people. Does not this fact speak volumes against the system by which we have been building up our prosperity? It is a deceitful ground on which we have been operating. We now find it giving way beneath our feet, involving all who rested their faith upon its solidity in one general ruin.

Time will prove to us that a credit capital has been the cause of all our misfortunes, and that no country can make a permanent progress, if she depends upon it. As the facts come in from abroad, we shall revert to this point. The only remedy that remains for us now, is to abolish the system of credits, and turn to the never-failing sources of actual capital, as the only true means of commercial prosperity.

In Liverpool there have been some failures. A large importing house, having a branch in New-Orleans, is among the number. They owe 180,000L. About 30,000L will go back to the States by this packet. The people of the United States will be astonished at the amount of the transactions of a few great houses, who have brought about this crisis, which threatens to involve thousands in difficulty. All the banks and bankers will now unite in suppressing this system of accommodation paper, which has flooded the country, and which, for several weeks, have been rejected in all quarters. All bills drawn on regular transactions are at once discounted when unquestionably good."

Vicksburg again!

A NEW VICKSBURG SCENE.—The Memphis Gazette gives the following account of an outbreak of popular vengeance, which happened there a short time since. Gross was the behaviour of the criminal in this case, there was yet no proportion between the offence and the punishment: and this is almost certain to happen, wherever the mere populace thus takes the law into its own hands. The Gazette says:

For some days past, Memphis has been the scene of no inconsiderable excitement. On Sunday last, a certain Mrs. Smith an open and abandoned prostitute, and a violent and ungovernable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable widow lady of this town, for having expressed the opinion that Mrs. Smith harbored one of her negroes. This fiend, in the shape of a woman, followed the lady through the street, and had not the latter sought refuge in a store, the intended castigation would probably have, at least, been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty wretch deserved a very high and exemplary punishment. On Sunday night, a crowd of respectable gentlemen, repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith, for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance, and of finding certain gentlemen who were known to be on rather intimate terms with Mrs. Smith, and who were suspected of having countenanced her in the outrageous attack upon an unattended female. During the attack upon the house, one gentleman received a heavy load of shot in his thigh, which shattered the bone, and produced a wound, of which the termination is extremely doubtful. The house was razed to the ground, without further accident.

On Monday morning, the lamentable accident of the preceding evening, was freely spoken of, and being generally known, produced immense excitement. It was feared to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however assembled in public meeting at Johnson's Tavern, and adopted resolutions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to place the obnoxious individuals in a BOAT without a oar and set them adrift in the middle of the Mississippi.—and appointing the meeting a committee to carry the resolutions into effect. The sentence was executed, and a little

more than the sentence; For an individual who was not named in the meeting, but who had been heard to express a determination to defend his employer, one of the condemned, after considerable ill treatment, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful service to his master. The most respectable citizens of the town were engaged in this affair. The result was indeed mild—too mild for the offenders—but the means were dangerous, and, of questionable propriety.

We forbear to make further remarks at this time. We feel it our duty to say, however, that in cases of imminent danger, where the public is like to suffer materially by the existence of an evil which cannot be immediately removed by law, as in such case an individual might protect himself, so may and ought the community to do. But to carry the principle further than this, is going back to a state of lawless violence, in which no community can long exist.

By request.

POLITICAL FORECAST.—"I have no faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound. There is a plethora, bloated state of apparent prosperity; but the slightest reverse will throw our whole money concerns into irretrievable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britain and America, was never before in so critical a condition."

In February last the sentence above quoted was pronounced by a Senator of the United States, in a speech on a bill to reduce the tariff. Who shall say that the orator who had thus, in advance, anticipated with so much accuracy the present state of things, is not, himself, "a prophet or the son of a prophet?"

Any man may predict after the fact, but give us the statesman who, whilst others cry "all's well," can descry danger approaching in the distant horizon. Like the skillful mariner, when all his passengers are floating quietly on the bosom of the unruffled ocean, he discerns the speck that forebodes the storm and they hear him with incredulous astonishment give orders to "reef topsails." So, many of his colleagues, mindful only of the moment, and not possessing his power of political vision, heard with indifference the profound politician, two months since, when all was apparently calm and bright in the commercial atmosphere, conclude a powerful speech, by the declaration, "I have no faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound. There is a plethora, bloated state of apparent prosperity; but the slightest reverse will throw our whole money concerns into irretrievable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britain and America, was never before in so critical a condition!" Who was that senator? No other than JOHN C. CALHOUN.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Savannah Georgian of April 24.

FROM FLORIDA.

More brutal murders.—The steam packet George Washington, Capt. Noek, arrived this morning from Jacksonville, East Florida. To Capt. N. we are indebted for the Courier of Thursday last, from which we make the subjoined extracts, the first of which is painful and harrowing to the feelings of every reader.

A slight mistake occurred in our yesterday's notice of Florida intelligence, furnished by an officer in the army, which it would be as well to correct. The chiefs had come in at Tampa, and not at Fort Drane, as stated.

More murders by straggling Indians.

Jacksonville April 20, 1837.
On the 8th inst. the house of Mr. William Clemmons, situated on the road from Alligator to Livingston's Ferry, on the Sawnee, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by Indians.—The inmates, consisting of Mrs. Clemmons and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mr. Clemmons, were murdered. Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family. He returned on the 10th inst. the second day after the horrid transaction, and the first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of his home, and then the bodies of his wife and children, fifty or more yards from the house. They had been shot while attempting to escape, as it would seem from the position in which the bodies lay. They were unscalped. The children were both shot in the head, and so near were the guns when discharged, that the heads of these unfortunate children were literally blown to pieces! And to add to the horror of the sight, and anguish of the bereaved husband and father, the body of the youngest child, a babe, was almost devoured, and the arm of the mother eaten off by hogs!

What a scene was this! What a duty, a heart rending duty, was there to be performed by the husband the father! To collect the mutilated bodies of his wife and five children, four of them his own, and place them in a corn-house till he could go eight miles for assistance to bury the dead! Breathe the man with heart so cold, as not to sympathize with the afflicted and suffering of East Florida!

We have not heard any thing of General Hernandez at Tomoka since our last. From Tampa Bay we hear that between ten and twelve hundred Indians are there, drawing rations—that Oseola and Philip had not come in on the 11th inst.

ANECDOTE OF LOUIS THE FIFTEENTH.—A native of Dauphiny, by name of Dupre, who had spent his life in cultivating the science of chemistry, invented a kind of fire so rapid and so devouring, that it could neither be avoided nor extinguished. Water, instead of destroying it, only gave it additional violence and power. Various experiments were tried with it on

the canal of Versailles, in presence of the king, which were repeated in the arsenal of Paris, and in several of the seaports.—The most intrepid soldiers trembled at the effects or execution of so diabolical an invention, and considered it with the same horror that the ancient knights felt on the discovery of gunpowder. Being convinced that one man, assisted by such an art could destroy a fleet or burn a city, his Christian majesty, to his immortal honor, commanded the philosopher never to communicate his secret, and amply rewarded him for his silence. This instance of magnanimity was the more illustrious and meritorious, as Louis was at that time engaged in a ruinous war. The English braved him in his harbors, and every day he suffered new losses and disgraces. He could easily have destroyed his enemies, but he preferred to suffer rather than to augment the evils of humanity. Dupre is since dead, and his dangerous secret lies buried with him.

Vast Flocks of small Birds on the West coast of Scotland.—During the very foggy weather which occurred between the 7th and 14th of February last, the light-house at the Mull of Galloway was surrounded with small birds, in such amazing numbers, that the light-keepers were employed for many hours in beating them off, so as to free the light, and when the dense mist had cleared away, they picked up more than 600 which had been thus killed. What is very remarkable, during the same period; similar birds appeared in flocks of still greater numbers at the light-house on the island of Plada, situate about sixty miles north of the Mull of Galloway. At Plada there are two distinct lights, on upper and lower stations. Both were beset by innumerable birds, which were, as at the Mull light, switched off by the light-keepers. No fewer than 129 birds were packed up, which had thus been killed during the fog. The birds were chiefly larks, with some thrushes, blackbirds, starlings, field-farces and redwings. The prevailing wind was on the coast had, for about eight days been from the south; and the gales were occasionally so violent, that stones from the beach were driven against the light-house windows.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Baltimore, April 27, 1837

COTTON.—There has been no sales of consequence in Cotton this week, and there is very little enquiry for any of the descriptions. The stock on hand is large, and is accumulating.

COFFEE.—There has been but a small business done in the coffee market this week. The transactions have been principally confined to small lots to the trade. At auction on Tuesday, a parcel of 306 bags Laguayra of prime quality, was sold at 10 a 11. At auction Friday, 50 bags St. Domingo at 9, and 100 bags partially damaged at 8 a 9; also 12 casks Porto Rico Green, sold for 11 a 12.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign.—The operations in Foreign Exchange continue very limited. Bills are not used of any sales of Bills on England; they are held at 11 a 12 per cent premium; France at 5 20; Bremen, per R. D. 81c. Domestic.—Bills on the South are so difficult to negotiate that we decline making quotations. Southern Bank Notes the brokers will not discount unless at enormous rates.

Flour.—Howard Street.—Since our last report there has been no change in prices of Flour. The receipts have been very light, and prices firm today. Flour stores at 9, for common super, and 10 25 a 3 50 for extra brands. The wagon price throughout the week has been uniformly \$3 25. Western Flour from stores is worth \$3 25 a 3 50, as in quality. There is very little of this description in market.

BOAT NEWS.

PORT OF CAMDEN, May 6, 1837.

sun rises 5h. 17m.; sets 6h. 43m.

ARRIVED SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
Steamer Congaree, Capt. Ham, to John Rosser, with merchandise to J. G. Jenkins, L. W. Ballard, John Rosser, Dr. DeLeon, D. L. DeSaussure, Shannon, McGee & Co., S. J. P. Silver Estate of American, Estate of Adamson, T. Lang, W. Lang, C. Matheson, Holleman & Gass, Murray & Bryant, P. F. Villepique, P. Thornton, W. Anderson, H. R. Cook, M. V. Lev, W. J. Ge. id, E. Warren, Dr. G. Reynolds, James Enslin, of Camden. And to J. B. Green & Co., O. J. Dye & Co., F. Hammond & Co., R. Reid, H. & E. Stewart, B. F. Sandler, J. N. McElwee, jr., C. C. Campbell & Co. Hargis & Tuttle, E. Benjamin, A. S.borough, W. Bentley, Rev. F. R. English, A. H. Moss & Co., Price & Dove, of the interior.

ARRIVED SUNDAY, APRIL 30.
May's Boat, to John Rosser, with merchandise to Shannon, McGee & Co., Levy & Hargison. J. Kerr's boat, to John Rosser, with merchandise to Morrison, with merchandise to Paul F. Villepique. Kennedy's boat, to W. Kennedy, with merchandise to James McEwen, Shannon, McGee & Co. **CLEARED TUESDAY, MAY 2.**
Steamer Congaree, Capt. Ham, with 300 bales cotton, to Robinson & Caldwell and others, for Charleston.

Cam en Price Current.

SATURDAY, April 6, 1837.

Cotton, per bushel	none
Corn, per bushel	98 to 1 06
Fodder, per cwt.	1 50 a 1 75
Flour, per barrel	6 00
Sugar, per lb.	c10 a 13
Coffee, "	14 a 16
Bacon, "	10 a 13
Salt, per sack	\$3 to 3 25

COTTON.—Very little of the article now comes into market, owing to the reduced price, and what does, is stored in anticipation of its getting better.

MARRIED.—In Sumter dist. on the evening of the 27th ult. by the Rev. S. S. Burdett, Mr. JEPHETH GUINS, of York dist. to Miss SARAH ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wiley Fort, Esq. of the former place.

To the Courier Patrons.

WE take this method of informing our patrons that all Job work and Advertisement accounts will be made out, and presented for payment Quarterly. Persons living out of the State, who send Advertisements and Job-work, are requested to state, who, and where their accounts are to be sent for payment.



The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Express states that a bill has recently passed Parliament permitting all American newspapers to be carried free of charge, if our Government will agree to carry all English papers on the same terms. The postage at present on every American paper is two pence.

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes.

ALL persons having neglected to make their returns for Kershaw district, must call at the store of the late firm of Murray & Bryant, and do so before the 10th inst., or they will be double taxed. The Books will be positively closed on that day. May 6 1 It T. C. BRYANT, T. C. D.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Drug Establishment to the building opposite the store of Murray & Bryant, and two doors south of the Masonic Lodge—where he is now receiving and opening his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-glass, &c. His stock will be found as complete as any in the country, and his prices as low. Physicians, planters and others interested, are invited to call—as no exertion will be wanting to ensure satisfaction as to quality and prices.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.
200 Kegs Wetherill's pure White Lead.
400 Gall's N. C. Linseed Oil.
120 Gall's best Sperm Oil.
Window-glass of all sizes, &c. &c.
JAMES R. M'KAIN
May 6 1 It

A Journeyman Wanted.

WANTED a Journeyman to the TIN BUSINESS, to whom liberal wages will be paid and steady employment given. Likewise a Lad from 14 to 17 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice. May 6 1 3t DENNIS SIZER.
The Augusta Courier will please insert the above three times, and forward a paper containing the same with their account to the subscriber for payment.

Notice.

IN the hurry of leaving here, I did not give my patrons an opportunity of seeing me. Such as owe me fees will please deposit them in the Camden Bank, stating by who paid. I feel exceedingly thankful for the liberal encouragement afforded me and make known my intention to return in the autumn. May 6 1 3t E. C. BREEDEN.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin can be made double, or single. If made double, they reduce labor, and gin just double the quantity of cotton over the single cylinder Gin, no other kind having been in use previous to this patent; and whether single or double, they are found to improve the quality of the cotton, by more perfectly cleaning it. They can be made to contain from 20 to 160 saws in a stand, and whether small or large, one hand will be sufficient to attend them. The Gins have mechanical feeders and hoppers attached to them, which free the cotton from leaves, trash, dirt, &c. before it can reach the saws, and by the thorough backing operation it receives from the feeders, which make two revolutions to one of the saws, it is almost in a halting state, before it descends to the saw. By a very simple arrangement of a screw to each set of knives, on which the hoppers rest, a d through which the teeth of the feeders pass, they can be made to feed slow or fast, to suit the condition of the cotton at the time. When made double, the saws are placed on two sets of cylinders and turn upon each other in opposite directions, and are cleaned by two sets of brushes that have four revolutions to one of two saw. The two cylinders can be detached so as to enable the planter to run one or both at pleasure, although unbraced with rollers, &c. in one stand. The whole is put together with a drum and band, as in the ordinary gin, and may be propelled by horse, steam, or water power. It may also be propelled by iron running gear. The force required to work it, is about the same as that necessary to move an equal number of saws in the common Gin. This Gin has been put in operation in New-Orleans for two or three weeks, and its success tested in the presence of a large number of planters, merchants and others, and received their general approbation.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR Jones' Patent Cotton Gin.

By the Patentee, No. 53 Magazine St. New-Orleans. To be manufactured in New York, by Robert Hoe, & Co.

SCALE OF PRICES. DOUBLE GINS.

For a Double Gin of 80 saws or more on each cylinder, making 160 saws in the stand, with feeders, bands, &c. at \$6 per saw, or \$960 00
For a Double Gin of 60 saws on a cylinder, or 120 saws in the stand, feeders, &c. at \$6 per saw, or 720 00
For do. of 40 saws on do, or 80 saws in a stand, at \$6 25 per saw, or 500 00
For do. of 20 saws on do, or 40 saws in a stand, at \$6 50 per saw, or 260 00

SINGLE GI S.
For a Single Gin of 80 saws or more, with one set of feeders, bands, &c. at \$6 per saw, or 480 00
For do. of 60 saws, with feeders, &c. at \$6 50 per saw, or 390 00
For do. of 40 saws, with feeders, &c. at \$6 75 per saw, or 270 00
For do. of 20 saws, with feeders, &c. at \$7 50 per saw, or 150 00

Extra teeth where desired, for feeders, supplied at 40 cents each; the number of teeth being about equal to the number of saws. One set of feeders, it is considered however, will wear out two or three sets of saws. Extra saws supplied at 80 cents each. The Gins ordered will be delivered to the agents of planters in any of the sea port towns of the cotton planting States, at the above prices, the agents paying the freight on the same from New York, and becoming responsible for the amount of the Gin. It is desirable, when planters give orders for Gins, they should accompany them with their views in regard to the arrangement of saws, breasts, brushes, &c. It is found they differ in opinion. Some desire saws of larger diameter than others. The most common size is 9 or 10 inches; but some wish them 12 inches. Some wish 5 or 6 rows of brushes on an axle, while others do not want more than 4 at most. Some wish saws with 8 or 9 teeth to the inch, while others want 10 or 11. With so much discrepancy, we prefer they should, at the time of giving orders, furnish a statement of their wishes, and the manufacturers can fulfil them in every particular. Where it is left to our discretion, we shall make them on the most modern and approved plan. An order can be executed from the time it is received, in the space of eight or nine weeks, and the Gin in that time placed in the hands of the factor. To be in time for the next crop, all orders ought to be in the hands of the manufacturers by the first or middle of May; except for plantations where they are late in commencing to pick or gin cotton.

N. B.—The Patent Right, for any one of the cotton growing States, will be sold on reasonable terms. May 6 1 It

AUCTION

And Commission Business.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs that he has removed the above office, and will dispose of any Merchandise at Auction. Private Sale entrusted to him, and feel thankful for any patronage bestowed on him. References: J. M. Niolon—J. Rosser—P. F. Villepique—Holleman & Gass—John Workman, May 6 1 It WM. R. YOUNG.

Notice.

M. R. William Rosser is duly authorized to act as agent in settling for the Firms of M. Caskill & Rosser and P. M. Caskill. May 6 1 It P. M. CASKILL.

Found.

ON the Stage Road, between Camden and Columbia, one CLOAK and one OVER-COAT; the owner or owners of said property can obtain the same by paying for this advertisement. Enquire at this office. May 6 1 3t

Wanted immediately.

20 or 30 good working hands, for the purpose of cleaning out the WATERE RIVER. Those accustomed to the river as Boat hands would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber. May 6 1 It B. GASS.

Stray.

FROM the subscriber about the first of April last, a three year old Dunn Mule, of a good size, any person delivering the said Mule to J. G. Clark, or myself at Fishersville, shall be rewarded, or any information thankfully received. May 6 1 2t W. H. BOWEN.

Military Order.

THE Camden Boat Company is hereby ordered to parade this day at the usual place of rendezvous, at 10 P. M., at which time an election will take place for second Lieutenant, occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Hale; by order of the Captain. May 6 1 M. M. LEVY, o. s.

\$75,000!!!

The most Brilliant and Rich st Scheme ever drawn in the United States!!
15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
For Internal Improvement in the Dist. of Columbia.

CLASS E.
To be drawn in the City of Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, May 27, 1837.
D. S. GREGORY & Co.
[successors to Yates & McIntyre] Managers.

Brilliant Scheme.

1 Prize of	75,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	25,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	9,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	8,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	7,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	6,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	4,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	3,000 Dollars
1 Prize of	2,738 1/2 "
1 Prize of	2,500 Dollars
1 Prize of	2,000 Dollars
5 Prizes of	1,750 Dollars
5 Prizes of	1,500 Dollars
50 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars
50 Prizes of	750 Dollars
50 Prizes of	600 Dollars
50 Prizes of	500 Dollars
50 Prizes of	400 Dollars
60 Prizes of	300 Dollars
60 Prizes of	250 Dollars
60 Prizes of	200 Dollars
60 Prizes of	150 Dollars
60 Prizes of	100 Dollars
60 Prizes of	90 Dollars
60 Prizes of	80 Dollars
60 Prizes of	70 Dollars
60 Prizes of	60 Dollars
120 Prizes of	50 Dollars
500 Prizes of	20 Dollars
1,000 Prizes of	[1st drawn No.] 20 Dollars
7,000 Prizes of	[4th or 5th drawn] 20 Dollars
8,850 Prizes of	[6th, 8th, 9th or 10th] 10 Dollars
8,850 Prizes of	[11th 12th 13th 14th or 15th] 12 Dollars

Tickets \$20—Shares in Proportion.

Tickets and Shares in the above Brilliant and Magnificent Lottery to be drawn on the 27th MAY next, can now be had, and orders from abroad for Packages or single tickets will receive immediate and prompt attention. A package of 25 Tickets will be sold for \$470—or a certificate of the numbers (which will entitle the holder to all the package may draw over the warranty, say \$207 40.) will be sent for \$265. The certificate, when desired, will be indorsed and guaranteed by the Managers.

Only think of a Lottery with such CAPITALS as \$75,000! \$25,000! \$20,000! \$10,000—\$9,000—\$8,000, &c. &c. and also 50 prizes of \$1,000—50 prizes of \$750—50 prizes of \$600—50 prizes of \$500—50 prizes of 400, &c. &c. and Fifteen drawn Numbers out of 75 put in the wheel, making as many prizes as blanks.

I hope my patrons will give early attention to this Grand Affair. Whole tickets are \$20—Halves and Quarters in proportion. Clubs or individuals wanting packages, or 10 or more tickets will be liberally dealt with.

Money enclosed in a letter goes perfectly safe by mail.—This has been well tested by me within the last 10 years, as during the whole of that time I have not heard of more than three or four miscarriages of money letters, and they have mostly been traced to an error in directing, or the writing of the address being almost illegible. Prizes always promptly paid at sight, and all letters answered by return mail.

The New York Herald and General Advertiser, enlarged, (containing the official drawings of all the lotteries,—also a complete list of Counterfeit Notes in circulation.—Notices of new Counterfeits; a correct New York Price Current—Price of Stocks—Bank Note Table—List of Broken Banks; and Bank Notes current in the city of New York—general news of the day, selected reading matter, &c. &c. published tri-weekly) is forwarded gratis to all whom deal at my office.—To others, \$3 per annum, payable in advance. For Tickets and Shares in the above Grand Lottery, address as usual. ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New-York.

Who sold to Anthony Dey, Esq. of this city the Grand Capital of \$50,000—Nos. 31 47 66—in a whole ticket, and other Brilliant Prizes throughout the United States and Canada amounting to Millions of Dollars. May 6 1 2t

\$75,000!!!

The most Brilliant and Rich st Scheme ever drawn in the United States!!
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[successors to Yates & McIntyre] Managers.

Brilliant Scheme.

1 Prize of	\$75,000 Dollars
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[Balance of Scheme as in above advertisement.] Tickets \$20, Shares in proportion, to be had at the Managers' office 26 Broad St. Charleston, S. C. where tickets in all Lotteries managed by D. S. Gregory & Co. may be had. May 6 1 3t